Business Notices.

CATARACT

MACHINE Dispecses entire'y with Washboards; saves clothing, time, and labor. In operation at No. 438 Broadway, second floor.
SULLIVAN & HYATT, Proprietors. No. 54 Beekman-st., New-York.

PERRY'S JAPANESE

BOOT AND SHOR POLISH, A LIQUID CONPOUND, A SUBSTITUTE FOR BLACKING. No RUBBING REQUIRED. RHYAINS ITS RICH GLOSS

IN SPITE OF SNOW OR RAIN. PRESERVES THE LEATHER.

SOLD ETERTWHERE JAPANEER POLIER Co., none at, one door west of Broadway.

TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,

No. 6 MAIDER LARE,

New-York,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

GUNE, PLAYED WARE, JEWELLY, FARCT GOODS,

BUULERY, PLAYED WARE, JEWELLY, FARCT GOODS,

(Westley Richards's celebrated Gune,

(Westley Richards's celebrated Gune,

Eley's Caps, Wadding, and Cartridges,

Eley's Caps, Wadding, and Cartridges,

Lefffor's Army and Alcodel Rasors,

Ladams's Patent Revolving Pistols.

WHERLER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES, W We prefer them for family use."—[Tribune.

We prefer them for family use."—[Tribune.

They are the favorites for families."—[Times.

Office, No. 506 Broadway, New York.

STARR
CHENICALLY PREPARED
GLUE,
GLUE,
GLUE,
GLUE,
GLUE,
GLUE,
With brush.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
No. 162 Follon-st.
No. 162 Follon-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION HERRING'S PATENT CHASTPOX

First and Burglas-Proof Sapes,
With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Looks,

Afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world.

S. C. Hrantmo & Co.,

No. 251 Broadway, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

EUREKA SEWING-MACHINES. ** It is an excellent machine." — (N. Y. Express.

Price \$50. EVERT MACHINE GUARANTERD.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED. Address D. J. LEVY. Office No. 489

Breadway.

Parties not having full smount, can be accommodated.

GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS FARILY SEWING MACHINES. THE BEST IN USB.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES. No 2 Sewing-Machine...... \$ 100 The Family Sewing-Machine....

Heanming Gauges..... 4

I. M. Sinonn & Co., No. 456 Broadway, N. Y. Howe's Original Sewing Machines

For Family and Manufacturing purposes,
Agents Wanted for the country.

Office, No. 487 Broadway. BARTHOLF'S
CHURBRATED SEWING MACHINE.
These superior Machines are stapted to Family Sewing and to Flantation and Manufacturing uses, and are unequaled in excellence and simplicity.

and simplicity.

BARTHOLF MANUFACTURING Co.,
No. 484 Broadway, cor. Howard-st

FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING-MACHINES received the highest Medal at the Fair of the American Institute, with the highest Fremium for fine Sewing Machine work; also, high-eat Premium at the Fair of the Franklin Institute, New-Jersey State Fair, &c., &c. Agents Wanter. Office, No. 503 Broadway

SOMETHING NEW.—A HEMMER, TUCKER,
FELLER BINDER & GAUGE combined, just patented. Simple,
beaming any width and thickness of cloth, either side, applied
to any sowing-machine by any one in a few minutes.

EBTAIL PRICE, 85. LINERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Orders by mail supplied, with complete instructions, postage
paid. Send for a Circular. Also UNIVERSAL BOSON FOLDER and
SRIF MARKER for quilting.

UNIVERSAL HEMMER Co., No. 429 Broadway. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

Useful in eveny House.

For Sale Evenywhere.

Manufactured by H. C. Syaldine & Co., No. 42 Cedar-st.

Post-Office address, Box No. 3 660. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co.,

Gryngal Auctioners,
Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st, near Broadway,
Give Notice
Chet they are now prepared to give their attention to sales of
Household Funnitum,
either at

the residences of persons declining housekeeping or at their Spacious Salasmoons, No. 9 Pine-st.
Orders can be left with B. B. DIEE, Agent, No. 907 Broadway, corner of 5th-av. and 23d-st. (1,843) WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Also, Silvers and Player Ware, for sale by Gro. C. Allen, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Camisst, formerly of No. 11 Wallot. Watches and Jewelry cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the finest London and Geneva workmen. AFFECTIONS OF THE EAR.

Just Published a Pamphlet by Dr. HARTLEY, on DISHASES OF THE East; their Causes, Remedy, Prevention and Cure. Price 26 cents, by mail or otherwise.

DR. MARSH continues to apply his RADICAL Cum Taues with success, in effecting permanent cures of Her-nia or Rupture, at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Also, Tausans of every description for permanent retention of Rupture, Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensery Bandages, Sik Elastic Stockings, Kuee-Capa, Anklets, and all Surgical appliances scientifically applied, by Manua & Co., No. 2 Vesey-st., N. Y.

TRAVELERS LIABLE TO SEASICKNESS can avoid this distressing malady by taking with them a bottle of Dr. To RIAS's VENETIAN LINIMENT. The miasma in southern climate that poisons the water, canaing dysentery, cholers, and spasma on be drank with impunity by taking a few drops of the Liniment in every giass of water taken. Price, 25 and 50 cents. Sole by all Druggists. Depot No. 56 Courtlandt-st.

WORTH KNOWING .- Prof. WOOD has discovered

WORTH KNOWING.—Prof. Wood has discovered a remedy for the gray and baid, which is at once practicable and cheep. It requires no dycing, no wig, nor extraordinery trouble. There can be no doubt whatever of its efficacy. We have seen testimonish aimost without number, and from men of great intelligence, high standing, and moral worth.

Those who have been baid for years are now wearing their own hair, and appear ten years younger than they did six months ago. As in most cases gray hairs and baid heads are both premature and unnatural, it is a duty to remedy them by the natural and undoubted means which Frof. Wood has invented, and now kindly offers to the afflicted. Read his advertisement, try his wonderful remedy, and give the Professor a new testimonial.—[Memphis Whig.

Bold by all respectable druggists. Depot No. 444 Broadway.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Is the best and cheapest article for Dressing,
Besantifying, Cleansing, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
Ladies, try it. For sale by Druggists and Performers.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS, and TOUPERS, sre unrivaled. They are light, easy, durable, and fit to a charm. So shrinking, nor turning up behind. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, the best in the world; the only harmless and reliable Dye known apply at the Factory, removed to No. 16 Hond-st.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cents), for sale at

TOWN ELECTIONS.

YATES COUNTY.

Barrington. Abel Ward. Milo. John C. Scheetz.
Beaten. Samuel Allen. Middlesex Alex. Barsett.
Italy Aldes Foz.
Jerusalem. Samuel Botsford.

DEMOCRATS. Franklinville. J. K. Butler.

Pents......L. S. Jenks. Franklinville, J. K. East Otto... Stephen Long.
WYOMING COUNTY—(In part)

WYOMING COUNTY—THE FACTOR OF THE COUNTY—THE FACTOR OF THE COUNTY—THE FIRST OF THE COUNTY—THE FIRST OF THE COUNTY—THE FIRST OF THE COUNTY—THE FROM THE COUNTY—THE COUN

Dr. John Doy, one of the Free-State pioneers of Kansas, who, with a party of fugitive slaves, was kidnapped Jan. 25th, 1859, by an armed band of Missourians, and husried across the river into im-

prisonment, first in the jail at Platte City, whence they were, after a while, removed to that at St. Joseph, whence he was rescued, without bloodshed, July 23d, by a company of the Kansas boys, and taken safely over the Missouri, has published a well written Narrative" of his experiences of Slavery and its abettors in Kausas and Miscouri, which is calculated to ptir the blood of honest men everywhere. A few copies of it may be found at our counter.

-Lenormand, the oldest French soldier, who had served under Louis XV., died in Paris Dec. 25, 1850, aged 109.

New Pork Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1960.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications

Ko notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the
name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. Business letters for The Thinung should in all obers be addressed to Honace Granger & Co.

C. C. WOOLWORTS & Co. LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, have the Daily and WERKLY TRIBUNE for sale.

Advertisements in the Weekly Tribune. Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Real Estate Owners, and others, who have anything to sall, will do well to advertise in THE WHEELY TRIBUNE. Advertisers will please to send in their favors as early in the week as possible, in order to insure their finding a place. It is proper to add that, with regular circulation of 216,000 copies, THE WHERLY TRIBUNE is the best and chespest advertising medium in the

A limited number of advertisements are inserted for \$1 per line, each insertion.

A German edition of Mr. Seward's recent speech has been issued in pamphlet form by the New-Yorker Demokrat, which has also published the speech in its weekly paper. Copies of the Demokrat's pamphlet edition will be for sale at the counter of THE TRIBUNE

The Tribune Campaign Tracts. No. 1. SEWARD and O'CONOR.

No. 2. DENOCRATIC LEADERS FOR DISUNION-WILson's Speech. See advertisement. No. 3. The Admission of Kansas. Seward's Speech

Will be ready at 10 o'clock this morning. It will contain the Money and Market Reports, Marriages and Deaths, and all the latest important Foreign and Domestic News, since the sailing of the last steamer. The steamers Baltic and Northern Light will leave today at 2 o'clock. The mails close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, for sale at the counter.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE March 3 .- A bill was reported to repeal certain sections of the act enlarging the powers of the Contracting Board. Several bills were passed, among them the Troy Armory Bill and the bill to amend the acts relative to District Courts in New-York. In Com mittee, the consideration of the Governor's Message was resumed, and speeches were made by Mesers.

ASSEMBLY, March 3 .- Bills were reported to amend the charter of the Society for the Reformation of Juverile Delinquents, and to authorize the collection of tells on railroads (made the special order for Wednesday). Reports were also made adverse to repealing the law exempting clergymen from taxation, and adverse to amending the General Religious Society Act. A number of local bills were noticed. Bills were introduced to lay out parks in Brooklyn, to amend the Albany Police Act, to establish a law library in the Fourth Judicial District, to incorporate the New-York Artists' Fund Society, to annex part of Schuyler to Steuben County, to amend the act in relation to idle and truant children, to authorize railroads in New-York, to forbid the giving of railroad passes to State officers, to impose additional penalties for violation of election laws, to provide for redemption of property sold for taxes. A Committee of Nine to select bills was proposed. A motion to adjourn to Monday evening was adopted.

Robert Dale Owen's letter on Divorce will be found in this paper, We shall have something to say of it soon.

The latest information from the Rio Grande is of n exceedingly warlike character. Gov. Houston has advised the raising of volunteer corps, and over eighty applications to raise these volunteers have een made. A system of espionage is to be adopted, and a war of extermination carried on.

The late Republican State Convention of Ouro passed but a single resolve-a declaration that SALMON P. CHASE was the first choice of that State for next President. Even of the four Senatorial delegates-David K. Cartter, Spooner, Volney B. Horton and Charles Broadbeck-Mr. Horton is thought to be but a moderate Chase man. Of the District delegates thus far chosen, Thomas Corwin and Columbus Delano are presumed to be anti-Chase, and there are doubtless others. Yet we think Gov. Chase's friends have done wisely in not endeavoring to force the election of a unanimous delegation by the machinery of a State Convention.

A dispatch from Barrington, N. S., states that the goods washed ashore from the Haugarian are in a very bad condition, and it is thought advisable to dispose of them there. Five more mail-bags have been recovered. The agency in England of the Grand Trunk Railway had booked for the Hungarian twenty adults, and one infact, the names of whom have been received. They were mostly of Montreal and Toronto. Capt. Shannon of the steamer Africa, says the Hungarian had about 140 passengers, which, with the crew of 74, makes 214 souls lost. One of the passengers by the Africa, arrived at this port yesterday, informs us that Mr. Cameron of the firm of Messrs, Cameron & Donnell, of Montreal, and J. C. Wilson of Toronto. were passengers in the ill-fated steamer.

The California Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates to the 10th February, reached Meloy's Station Saturday afternoon. A Pacific Railroad Convention has been held in San Francisco, and measures adopted for the purpose of concentrating public sentiment on the subject. A resolution had been adopted by the Convention, urging the Legislature to offer a bonus of \$6,000 to any company that shall first complete an overland telegraph to the States, and \$4,000 to the company completing the second line by a different route, provided both are finished in eighteen months. A proposition to create a State debt of \$1,800,000, for the purpose of constructing a railroad to the eastern boundary of the State, had been debated, but it was probable that it would be rejected. An appropriation to explore all the mountain passes through which the road may be built, would be recommended. An act had passed the Legislature to rotect Cal fornia-bound emigrants, by establishing State agency in New-York to detect bogus ticket windlers. A strenuous effort has been made in he Legislature to pass resolutions asking Congress o dissolve the injunction which has resulted in losing the New-Almaden quicksilver mine, throwng out of employment some six hundred laborers. New and very rich silver mines have been discovered, and a supposed silver mine has turned out to

Mr. Thaddens Hyatt-in the face of his notice to Senator Mason that he would voluntarily appear in

o be an extensive quicksilver mine of great value.

Trade was dull at San Francisco.

waited on by Col. McNair, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, with a peremptory process, under which he will appear in Washington this morning-just two days earlier than he would have gone on his own account. The cost to the Treasury of that extra two days will be several hundred dollars; but Col. McNair, who will pocket most of it, is a clever

Mr. Hyatt, we infer from his past manifestos, means to test the Senate's right to put him to the question-at least, so far as to be arraigned before the Senate and peremptorily compelled to testify, under penalty of imprisonment. We are glad that he has taken this stand, but hope the Senate will compel him to testify. It is very true that we can find no clear warrant in the Federal Constitution for any such coercion on the part of the Senate; but we hold to the "general welfare" doctrine, and are always happy to have it practically asserted by the devotees of Strict Construction-and they never fail to do it on the slightest temptation. This compelling men to criminate themselves-not in a Court of Justice, acting under the restraints of law, but at the mere pleasure of half a Legislature—is pushing the "general welfare" idea of the proper functions and limitations of Government to an extreme; but the precedent may be useful hereafter. So let Mr. Hyatt be constrained to tell all be knows.

By the steamer Africa, which arrived at this port yesterday, we have three days later news from Europe. Her dates are to the 18th February. The statement that Lord Elgin was to be sent to China again was contradicted in the House of Commeds by Lord John Russell, who also stated that he would introduce his Reform bill on the 1st of March. He also stated that a correspondence was going on with a view to admitting British vessels to the coasting trade between the eastern United States and California. The proposed annexation of Savoy to France had been noticed in the House of Lords, and in response to an inquiry addressed to him by Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell stated that Sardinia had informed England that there was no engagement or intention to cede Savoy to France. Also, that England had informed the Swiss Government that, in case of the annexation, England was not prepared to abandon the neutrality of Switzerland, guaranteed by all the Great Powers, and was deter mined not to do so. It was the opinion of her Majesty's Government that if there was to be any annexation, Savoy should be annexed to Switzerland. The commercial treaty with France had been criticised in the House of Commons, and the Conservatives showed considerable hostility to it. The French Government has concluded, in the mutter of the annexation of Savoy, to defer to the decision of the Great Powers of Europe. It is stated that a commercial treaty similar to the one between France and England is about to be negotiated between France and Prussia. No new engagements between the Spanish forces and the Moors are reported. A dispatch from Madrid states that a messenger had left for Tetuan with the conditions upon which peace will be granted. It is believed that the war will be continued. The Austrian Emperor was still making use of the most vigorous efforts to stifle the liberal sentiment of his people. Large numbers of political prisoners from Venetia were being sent to Sclavonia and elsewhere. It is stated that the Emperor of China is disposed to make every reasonable concession for the satisfaction of England and to avert further hostilities.

CONNECTICUT-BEWARE!

It is generally understood among the Democracy that a desperate effort is to be made to carry Con necticut at the approaching election. It is thought by them that the loss of that State to the Republicans, this Spring, would produce a chilling effect upon our cause through the country, while, at the same time, so unlooked-for a result would cause a corresponding elation among our opponents in all parts of the Union. Thus much we know.

We learn, on excellent and reliable authority. bat the Sham Democracy are delving in secret to they are about to employ to secure this end, is the cautious but liberal use of money in the close towns. The plan is, for trusty agents of that party, having a due supply of "material aid," to visit the towns where the Republican majorities were small at the last election, and there, by appropriate appeals to the venal, charge the majorities in as many of those towns as possible, by bringing some voters directly over to the support of the Democratic ticket, and by inducing others to absent themselves from the poils by keeping away from the town meetings, or leaving home on election day on some flimsy pretext, and by influencing still others to resort to some one of the many modes which desperation can suggest, and corruption reward, for doing service in a bad cause, and promoting the ambition of profligate politicians.

The Republicans of Connecticut must not forget that the Legislature soon to be chosen will elect a United States Senator. The term of Mr. Foster, their able and faithful representative in the Senate is about to expire. A change in some of the close towns may, therefore, not only defeat their excellent State ticket, but will surely cleat a Legis lature that will send to Washington, in the place of Mr. Foster, a man who will reflect the sentiments and wishes of Carolina and Virginia, rather than these which are indigenous to the land of Sherman and Ellsworth. Freemen of Connecticut! Look to your close towns! Keep a vigilant eye upon the venal and desperate foe!

PRO RATA.

The Senate of our State will soon proceed to consider and decide the fate of the Assembly bill designed to secure to the farmers, manufacturers and merchants of our State the use of our own Railroads on equal terms with the citizens of other States. It seems to us clear that a Now-York Legislative body can hardly hesitate to say Amen to such a bill.

Be it clearly understood that this bill does not at-

tempt to have freight carried thirty miles for a tenth part of the charge for three hundred miles, nor anything like it. If it did, we should oppose it, as we indicated last Winter. What is attempted is to graduate Railroad charges for carrying Through and Way Freight respectively at the actual cost of such conveyance in either case, so nearly as may be. If it costs fifty cents to transport a barrel of flour by rail from Buffalo to Albany, then it cannot cost more to convey just such a barrel in like manper from Lockport or Rochester to Albany, and should not be charged at a higher rate. Our facmers, millers and manufacturers can stand high charges if they are fairly adjusted to the cost of the ervice rendered; but they cannot afford to pay low ates if their rivals further West are charged still lower. All they ask is Justice-Equality.

But it is said that our Railroads can pay no divi dends if the Pro Rata bill is passed. Why not? The several fractions composing our present Central Washington day after to-morrow-was on Friday Railroad paid large average dividends before they blackest Legation ink, and, seating himself in a Common Council authorized him last year to ad- ent. In the words of our informant, "Gen. Pila-

were allowed to carry freight at all; so they did Legation chair, he wrote a Legation letter to Mr. while paying canal tolls to the State Treasury. They had then half a dozen sets of officers and offices to maintain where they now have but one, and the travel over their route was at best no greater than now. What, then, is the reason that they cannot pay lesser tolls now and carry freight for our own citizens as cheaply as for those of other

States? We cannot imagine.
Others say, the Railroads in Pennsylvania and other States will strip us of our business if we pass a Pro Rata bill. Do you think Pennsylvanians like better than we do to have the flour, &c. of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois carried over their roads at half the price they are charged for just such service? If you do, you are grievously mistaken. Pittsburgh feels to day just as Buffalo, Lockport and Rochester do, and is pushing energetically for a Pro Rata act. The Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh has (in opposition to that of our City) memorialized their Legislature to apply the Pro Rata principle to their Railroads. Can there be a serious doubt that this principle will be adopted by other States if we have the courage to initiate it? Is it not JUST ? Who denies that it is ?

Will it not prove SALUTARY? Take a ready illustration: The Harlem and Hudson River Reads connect this City with Albany. The Hudson is the more direct, of more nearly uniform grade, and naturally takes nearly all the through travel. It charges \$3 per passage, which is certainly moderate. The Harlem underworks it by carrying to Albany for \$2, or a little over one cent per mile, though it charges three cents per mile to its way passengers. The best business of the Harlem is its Milk business. and it charges four cents per gallon for bringing Milk to this City, whether twenty miles or six times that distance. The Hudson countervails its \$2 through fare by putting down the price of bringing Milk to two cents per gallon. How much further this reciprocal injury is to be carried, we know not; but it is not likely to stop just here. Suppose, now, an efficient Pro Rata bill were in operation, which road would be injured by it ? Is it not clear that both would be benefited !

So it will be elsewhere. Take off the restriction of the Central to two cents per mile fare, and let it charge whatever shall seem to be just, so that our own people are charged no more than others, and we are confident it could lose nothing by Pro Rata and Tolling, unless its managers try to lose. If they want an excuse for not paying dividends, we presume they can make one.

Power-wealth-influence-money-the bulk of the City Press-are concededly adverse to Pro Rata; but we think Reason and Justice are on the other side, and we trust these will prevail.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

As the House of Representatives appears to have finished the work of electing its Printer-we trust for the season-we hope the proper Committee will soon bring in a bill providing for the award of all Public Printing hereafter to the lowest responsible bidder. Bear in mind that this system did not break down-Congress deliberately broke it down by voting to pay a political contractor \$50,000 more than his contract price, and thus inviting sham bids thereafter.

There are now in Congress not less than half a dozen practical printers, or at least editors and exeditors whose pursuits have rendered them familiar with the printing business. Among these, we recall at this moment the names of Gen. Cameron of Pa, Gov. Anthony of R. I., Gov. Grimes of Iowa, Messrs. Walton of Vt., Colfax of Ia., Pryor of Va., and there are of course several others. Let these be appointed a Joint Committee to draw up specifications and contracts which cannot be evaded nor twisted out of shape, and then let Congress ad-Lettire for proposals for Printing, Binding, &c., requiring ample security that the work shall be done promptly and faithfully, and let the lowest bidder or bidders have it without reserve. This plan would save the Treasury at least Half a Milaccomplish this object, and that one of the agencies lion per annum, and prevent many a poor fellow journey to Washington. Why not?

DIPLOMATIC URBANITY.

When the late Mr. Abbott Lawrence was at St James's, his very foibles did us credit there; for his slightly exaggerated manners, which here would have been quite misunderstood, were appropriate nough in the diplomatic circles of London, where Mr. Lawrence was always considered an exceedingly well-bred man. He was something better than this; for he was remarkably kind-hearted, while he had an old-fashioned affection for his own country and his own countrymen, which made him consider it nothing less than an official duty to be obliging. If Nicholas Longworth had asked Mr. Lawrence to introduce the Ohio wines to the notice of British merchants, not only Mr. Lawrence, but Mrs. Lawrence and Mr. Bigelow Lawrence, and all attached to the Embassy, would have been more than happy to undertake the affair, which would have been made quite a family piece of business. With delighted pride, Mr. Lawrence would have spoken of the Catawba to the noblemen and gentlemen of his acquaintance, and would have ordered a supply of Mr. Longworth's best vintages for the cellars of the Legation. Mr. Lawrence was born poor, and, all his life, was a hard working man. We do not suppose that he attended for a single term at a dancing-school; while Mr. George M. Dallas was probably introduced to the mysteries of pigeon-wings at a tender age. And yet Mr. George M. Dallas is not a gentleman, and Mr. Lawrence was one-Mr. Dallas is capable of illnatured rudeness, and Mr. Lawrence was not-Mr. Dalias sets up for an American Chesterfield, and behaves like a spob, while Mr. Lawrence would have walked through Hyde Park in a pepper-and-salt peajacket, if by so doing he could have set a six gle idle spindle running at home. It is known to everybody that Mr. Longworth

makes American wines. They are said to be pure and palatable, and those who take an interest in such matters speak with approbation of Mr. Longworth's enterprise and success. In the pride of his heart, he sent a few cases of his wine to London. He asked Mr. Dallas to accept of one of them, and to show the others to some dealer in such commodities. Upon the reception of this request, Mr. Dallas appears to have lapsed into a most tempestaous frame of mind, and to have labored under the delusion that he had, in some way or other, been mistaken for a shopkeeper-an indignity quite intolerable to one who breakfasted in his youth with Lord Byron, and who has, in his age, worn small-clothes in the presence of Royalty. Mr. Dallas was as sensitive as a Boston Abolitionist after a breakfast with the Duchess of Sutherland, and, after duly damning Mr. Longworth and his wines, both the still and the sparkling, he called for a sheet of the Legation paper, and a fresh Legation pen, and the

Longworth, which he sealed with the Legation war, and placed with his own hands in the Legation box. The dignity of this letter, which we find in the newspapers, is worthy of the Prime Minister of his Highness the Duke of Kalbsbraten Pumpernickel, or of the Maid of Honor of Emilia Kunegunda Thomasica Chaaleria Emanuela Louisa Georgina, Princess of Saxe-Pumpernickel. "I "carrot," says His Excellency, George Mifflin Dallas, Embassador Extraordinary and Minister Plesipotentiary of the United States of America near the Court of St. James, LL. D. of Oxford, and ex-Vice-President U. S. A .- "I cannot recon-" cile the duties of the Minister Plenipotentiary of " the United States at this Court with those of a "commission merchant." Mr. Dallas is undoubtedly right. It is the duty of a Minister to wear an embroidered coat, a leg-embarrassing sword, a reg ulation wig, buckled shees, and a cocked hat; it is the duty of a Minister to callipash and callipee with the Lord Mayor in the City; it is the duty of a Minister to write voluminous letters upon subjects which he does not at all comp. chend; it is the duty of a Mil ter to draw, if not to earn, his wages; but it is clearly not the duty of a Minister to act in a capacity so vulgar as that of a wine-merchant. Faugh! There is an aroma of barrels, of bungs, and of bottles in the very idea. The Honorable George Mifflin Dallas a wine-merchant! Marry, come up An ounce of civet, good apethecary! If Mr. Longworth must have a diplomatic bag-man, he had better apply to Mr. Kimball, late U. S. Embassador to St. Helena. "I shall not receive the wine," says Mr. Dallas

sternly. What became of the despised fluid we are not told, but we suppose the Embassador sent it below stairs for the footman and the cook; and a merry time we hope they had over it. That Mr. Dallas condescended to taste it we are unwilling to believe; for the Longworth wines are a little tart, and might awaken gout in the embasendorial toe. Mr. Dallas clearly does not need an acidulous tipple except upon homeopathic principles. He must be careful of his health, for the sake of his country; for, as we have done nothing with him, it is possible that we might be able to do nothing without him. We do, therefore, hereby exhort all proprietors of big cheeses, of gigantic pompions, and of other Titanic American productions, not to send them to Mr. Dallas, who "is not "a commission merchant." If we only had Ben Franklin, or Tom Jefferson, or plain John Jay there, we night venture to forward a few specimens; but, we repeat, Mr. Dallas is not "a commission "merchant." "D-n you," said Tittlebat Titmouse to the servant at the Cabbage-Stalk Hotel, when asked to take a seat in the Travelers' Room, "do you take me for a bagman?" Mr. Dallas seems to be not unlike the hero of Ten Thousand a Year; although we do not believe, if Tit had been an Embassador, that his clerks would have allowed him to subscribe himself "Yours, &c." as Mr. Dallas, in his letter to Mr. Longworth, genteelly does.

LIGHT AT LAST.

Mr. Royal Phetps, of this city, is a gentleman o wealth and a Democrat; and so far as we are aware, he has borne a highly respectable character in the community. But his name appeared as one of the signers of the infamous Manifesto of the Fifth Avenue Vig-lance Committee, published in October last. In that Manifesto various atrocious charges, involving complicity in treason, and murder in general and in John Brown's invasion of Virginia in particular, were brought not only against the Republican party as a whole, but against individuals of honorable repute. These charges were promptly denied and disproved; and their authors were repeatedly called upon to reract them. But by that strange fatality of poliics which sometimes converts men otherwise characterized by gentle manners and conscientious regard for truth into fanatical and ferocious landerers, and apparently extinguishes in them he sense of right and of manly duty, the members asting the last dollar he can borrow in a fruitless of the Fifth Avenue Committee have persistently kept silent. Knowing that they had put forth gross and caluminous falsehoods, which they could not justify by a shred of proof, they have yet lacked the sense of gentlemanly obligation and the moral courage which might have led them to recall their hasty and bitter accusations.

One of the gentlemen on whom the authors of the Manifesto liberally cast their venom was Mr. Gerrit Smith. Illness for some months rendered him unable to take action in the premises; but having recovered his health, he has commenced legal proceedings against the slanderers. In reply to the letter of Mr. C. D. Miller, the son-in-law of Mr. Smith, calling on him for redress, Mr. Royal Phelps has written the following extraordinary note:

"New-York, Feb. 18, 1860.

"C. D. Miller, Esq., Peterboro—Sir: I have received your letter of the 13th inst., complaining, on behalf of your father-in-law, of the use made of his name in a publication by the New York Vigilant Association in October last; and although the publishing of my name to that document was an unwarrantable liberty, for I never signed it, or authorized any one to sign it for me, yet, as I did not contradict it at the time, I can bardly set up this plea now.

"I have been disappointed in seeing Mr. [Watts] Sherman to-day, but you shall hear from us early next week.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, "NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1860.

eek.
I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
"ROYAL PHELPS."

It seems then that the authors of the Manifesto could not only belie their enemies, but also had the pluck to forge the name of their friend as one of its signers. No wonder they did not think it necessary to make any explanation to the public!

But what shall be thought of Mr. Phelps who never opens his mouth to diminish or to repair an atrocious wrong done to his fellow men, and who only reveals the truth because he is threatened with a libel suit?

-That it may not be forgotten who composed this Democratic Vigilant Association in question, we append a list of its responsible members:

O REPORTS STREET,

MATTS STREET,

ALGERNON S. JARVIS,

ALGERNON S. JARVIS,

B. M. WHITLOCK,

CRARLES A. LANONY,

JOEL WOLFE,

SIN'L L. M. BARLOW,

GEOLOGE J. FORKEST,

N. W. CHATER,

ARTHUR LEARY,

GROKOK C. COLLISS,

JAMES OLWELL,

B. N. FOX,

JOHN MCKRESON,

THOMAS F. YOUNGE,

LLAS S. HIGGINS,
IBAGE TOWNSEND,
STEPREN JOHNSON,
JOHL CONCKLIN,
SCHUTLER LEVINGERON
J. T. SOUTTER,
BENJAMIN H. FIRLD,
MORRS TATLOR,
ROYAL PHRILPS,
E. K. ALBURETS,
WH. T. COLEMAN,
JOHN T. AGNEW,
GEORGE GERER,
JOHN W. CULBERT,
HINNEY YELFERFON,

-If any other of the Democratic Vigilants has ny explanations to give, like those of Mr. Phelps, bove quoted, the present moment offers a favorable opportunity, and our columns are open for the purpose. It is, perhaps, better to speak voluntarily han under legal compulsion.

By the proceedings of the street-cleaning investication, instituted by the Board of Aldermen, a report of which we print this morning, it appears that the citizens of New-York owe their dirty streets to the much-lauded City Inspector Delavan, The

Vertise for proposals for cleaning the streets, for a term of years, and award the contract to the lowest bidder. Instead of doing this, he has gone on cleaning the streets by the old wasteful, inefficient day's work system, at the rate of \$140,000 a year. As long as the appropriation lasted the work was done, after a fashion-that is a few of the leading thoroughfares were swept, but the majority of the streets in the poorer sections of the city rarely saw the face or felt the broom of the scavenger. After that, the city was left untouched for months, save that an extra appropriation was obtained for the removal of ashes and garbage; meanwhile mud and filth accumulated, till New-York has become a loathsome place, reeking with more foulness than the sticking city of Cologue. Why should this state of things be suffered to recur year after year as it has done ever since we have known anything of the city? It cannot be said that we do not pay enough to have this work done well and thoroughly. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year, judiciously expended by an honest and competent man, would amply suffice for the thorough cleaning of the city; but for years past the expenditure in this department has been nearly double that sum, and at that some streets have not been swept more than two or three times a year. It is clear that there have been some rich stealings somewhere. Since the City Inspector has the power, why does he not advertise at once for proposals and give the contract to whoever will take it for a fair price, with ample security for its faithful performance. If he doss not pursue this course soon the public will have cause for believing that he is not so much interested in the sanitary salvation of the city as he professes to be. Smith, the machine man, has thrown up his engagement, because the leeches that fatten on the street-cleaning business induced his men to desert as fast as he set then to work. We are now told that Mr. Delavan is going to do the street-cleaning himself, commencing it this morning. If he succeeds no better than heretofore, and taxes the city to the tune of half a million for it, we do not see that we shall be much the gainers. What objection has he to making a contract forthwith with some responsible man for five years, under such restrictions as will insure us clean streets at a reasonable cost ?

Ward, is a notable instance of the way in which political partizanship sways the administration of criminal justice in this city, In the Fall of 1858, Barry, who was then a member of the Board of Education, from the same Ward, went into a German beer cellar of ill repute, in Howard-street, and savagely assaulted the proprietor and some of the girls of the place. While this fight was going on some one robbed the proprietor of the cellar of a diamond pin, his watch, and the money contained in the till. Barry was arrested, charged with the crime of assault with intent to rob, found guilty of an attempt to create a riot, and on the 23d of October, 1858, was sentenced by the Recorder to the Penitentiary for four months. City Judge Russel, on the 19th of November following, quashed the conviction and sentence of Barry, and held him in \$1,000 bail for a new trial. That trial has never been had. Recently, the District Attorney, contending that this reversal was not legal, took out a writ of error, on appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court. On Saturday last, that Court quashed the writ, deciding that "it is clear, however un-"authorized or erroneous the order of the City "Judge on Nov. 15th may have been, that such or-" der cannot be reviewed, or such error corrected by writ of error under the act of 1852." It appears, therefore, that any criminal, who happens to have a friend at Court, may even after conviction and sentence, and the imposition of the penalty-for Barry had been taken to the Penitentiary, we believe-be liberated by any judge having co-ordinate jurisdiction, in spite of law, judge and jury. No wonder, then, that a motion should be gravely made to discharge a prisoner under sentence of death, as in the case of Shephard, on Saturday last. If this doctrine is to prevail, we may shortly expect to witness a general jail delivery. In that event, Judge Russel would do well to beware of his particular and esteemed friends the garroters.

The case of Alderman Richard Barry, now a rep-

resentative in the Common Council from the Sixth

The N. Y. Times is shocked that one of our Washington correspondents should have telegraphed that Mr. Douglas's speech following Gov. Seward's was a very poor affair, and orscularly affirms that this judgment does not express our candid opinion of Mr. Douglas's speech, magisterially adding, "This sort of journalism is ex-

We are impelled to assure our sinuous neighbor that our own judgment does not differ essentially from our correspondent's. We are quite aware that Mr. Douglas can make able, effective speeches, but that of last Wednesday was not of this sort : and the fact that he can make a good speech deepens his condemnation for making a poor one on such an occasion. Gov. Seward had just made a decidedly good speech-remarkably good even for him, who very rarely makes any other. It was a speech fortified at all points-calm in temper, dignified in tone, skillful in arrangement, and statesmanlike in every feature. It had of course been carefully, thoughtfully prepared, as ail speeches on such themes should be, though too nany are not. If Mr. Douglas deemed it his business to answer that speech, he should have given himself time for preparation, and thus done justice to his position before the country, instead of rising on the spur of the mement and pouring out a crude mass of mere partisan commonplaces, such as any candidate for Congress, atumping some backwoods corner of his district with no one to answer or criticise him, might utter day by day. Such is our opinion; the public will of course rejudge it.

The Christian Banner, a Hard-Shell Baptist oracle, published at Fredericksburg, Va., thus comments on the vote of Heury Winter Davis to make Mr. Pennington Speaker:

"There is no peaceful locality for a traitor. Executed by heaven, accrned by earth, hiesed by hell's despest damned, with legions of locating vipers forever gnawing at the fountain of vitality, he is sent adrift through immeasurable space, continually leahed with a thousand scorpion thouse, while his awful wallings rend the air, 'My punishment is greater than I can bear.'"

-If the gentlemen who manage the Religious Press should at any time be promoted for good conduct to the control of the Political journals, we spprehend that there would speedily accrue an enormous increase in the number of libel-suits and a serious advance in the price of rawhides.

We are assured on the best authority that the late General Superintendent of Police has not been in the receipt of a salary either from the Commissioners of Emigration or from the Albany Penitentiary, since he has held the office of General Superintend-